LUTHERAN WORLD SERVICE (INDIA)

EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION UNIT

ANNUAL REPORT 1982

A Report on the Activities of
Lutheran World Service-India

Emergency and Rehabilitation Unit
during the year 1982

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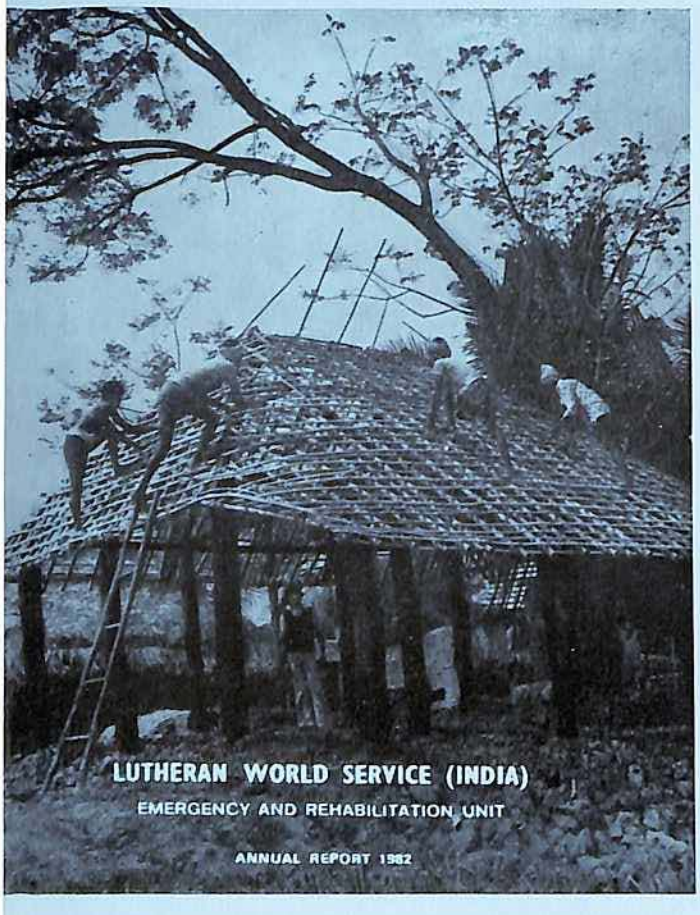

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To our friends,

A year ago or so, at a time of the cyclone disaster in the southern part of West Bengal, a daily newspaper reported about an old woman who expressed her deep grief in these words :

"Why is God so cruel that He did not let me die"

She had not only lost all her possessions but also her near and dear ones including her only son who was to take care of her. Now she had nothing more to live for.

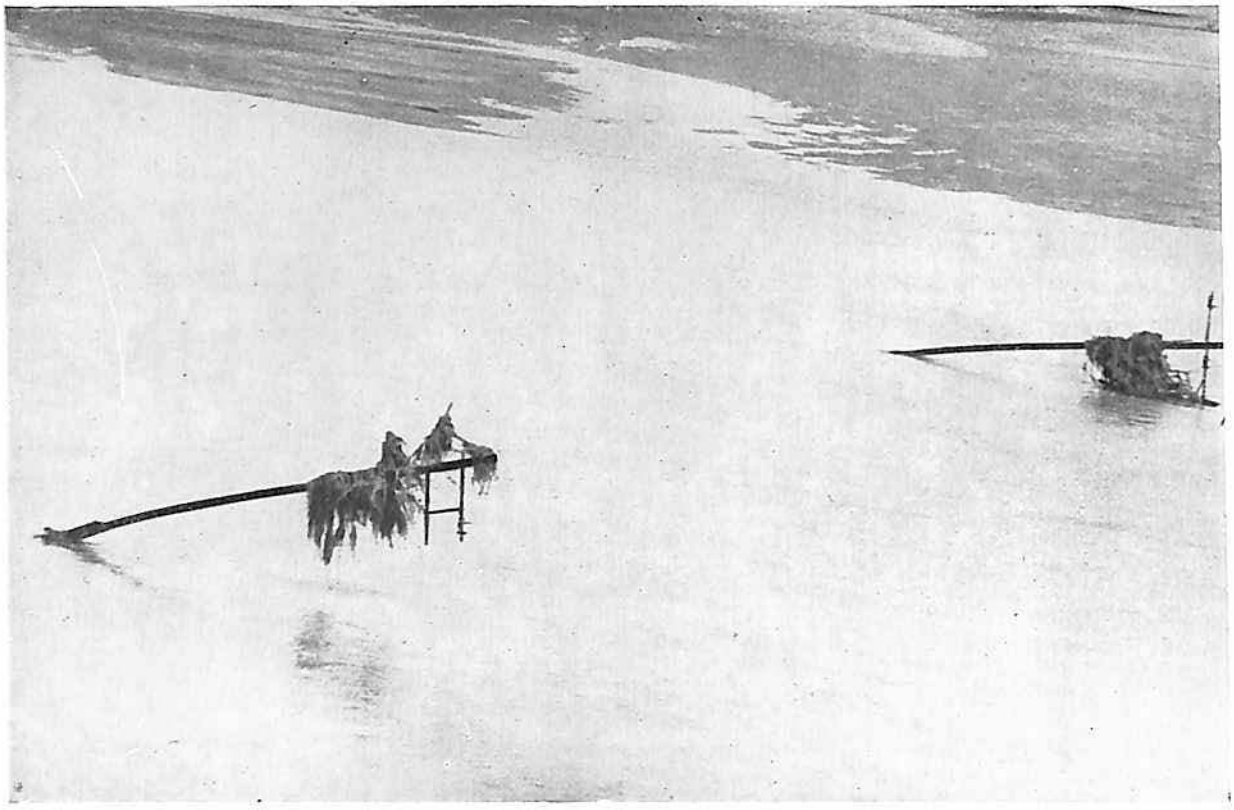
Her cry of agony stands to me as a symbol of the agony of those hundreds and thousands of people who during the year of 1982 suffered and are still suffering in the wake of the catastrophes which this part of the country experienced—cyclones, floods and drought following each other during the year.

It is a privilege to be able at least to some extent to respond to the needs of human sufferings. The LWS Emergency report for 1982 gives a short resume of what the LWS did in order to alleviate the sufferings of the people caught in the midst of all these calamities. I give my warmest thanks to all those who were involved in the emergency relief work, especially those who were in the field often in the most inaccessible places facing every hardship and problem. I also extend my sincere thanks to our Headquarters in Geneva and the donors who made it possible to help the people in need and also the Government of West Bengal and Orissa with whom we have had the finest cooperation and from whom we have received all encouragement and assistance.

With greetings,

January, 1983

Olav Hodne
Director
Lutheran World Service (I)
Calcutta



Ravages of flood/cyclone

1982 A YEAR OF NATURAL CALAMITIES

The year 1982 was one of misfortune and natural calamities for the North Eastern region of India. The States of West Bengal and Orissa being the worst sufferers. In West Bengal in December 1981 a cyclonic storm ravaged parts of 24 Parganas (South 24-Parganas), Howrah, Hooghly and Midnapore districts, killing 200 people, destroying more than 500 million rupees worth of crop and affecting two million people in the state. Likewise in Orissa a devastating cyclone in early June gave a very cruel blow to millions of people (estimated to be over 8 millions). 154 people lost their lives. Cuttack, Balasore, Dhenkanal, Sambalpur and Puri were some of the worst hit districts.

While Orissa was slowly limping back to normal from the damages of the cyclone, an unprecedented flood struck the state during the end of August and early September. The severe flood hit the same region, affecting the same population of seven to eight million. More than all, following flood, a serious drought is pestering the entire state. Roughly 16.6. million people are reported to be affected by the drought. According to the State Government, the shortfall in the production of rice is likely to be more than 46%.

The normal life and work of the community had been thus disrupted by disasters, one coming upon the heel of another. The respective state Governments, the Central Government and some of the voluntary agencies plunged into relief operation, to provide food, water, medical aid and rescue of the marooned and not the least, to start life again with a new hope for the future. Lutheran World Service was, therefore, very much involved in this revitalising role in West Bengal and Orissa State.

P. C. Joseph
Emergency Officer

ORISSA HOUSING SCHEME 1982

FLASH FLOOD IN ORISSA

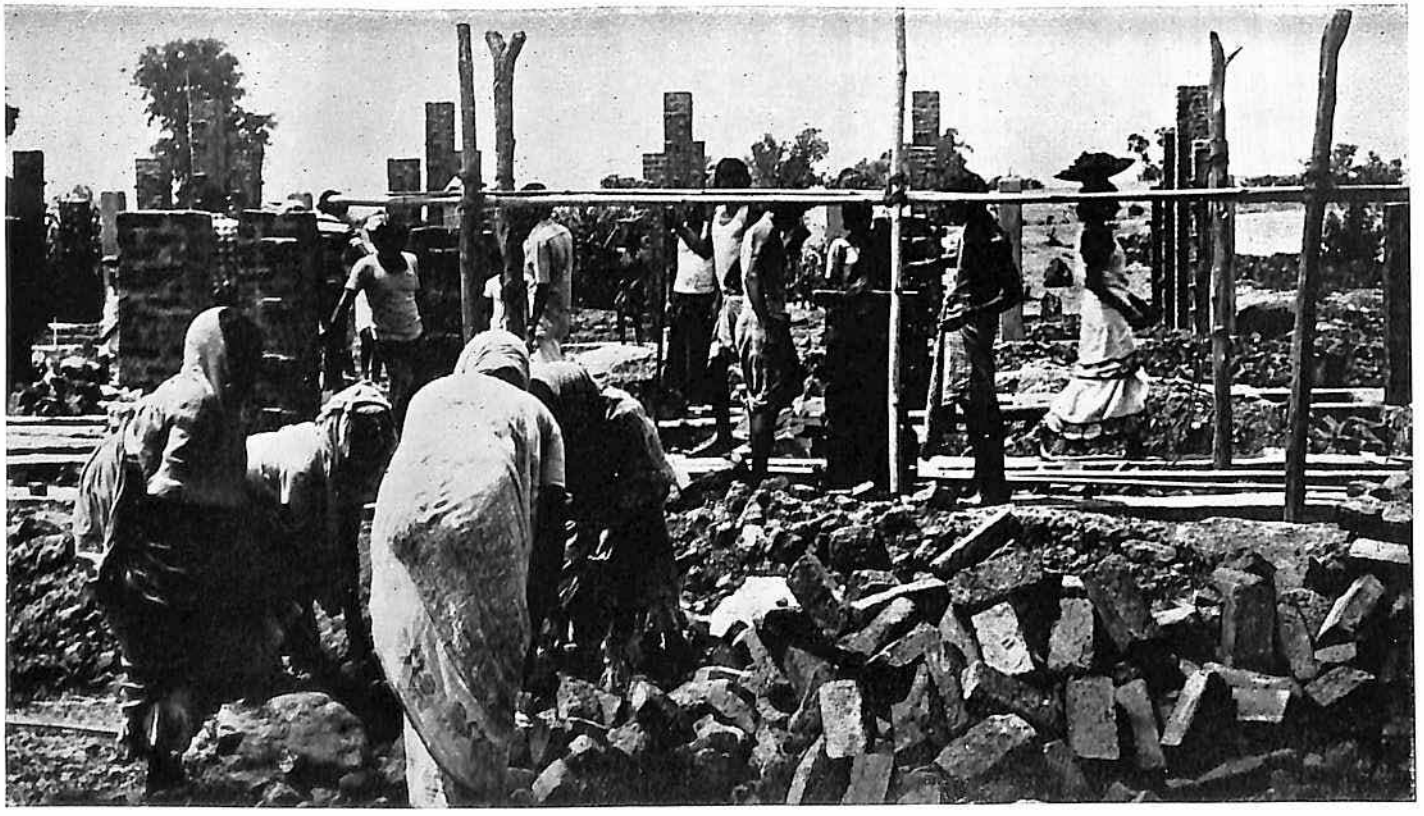
A flash flood in river Vamsadhara in September, 1980 created considerable havoc in Gunupur and Gudari blocks of Koraput district and Kashinagar block of Ganjam district. Simultaneously heavy rains in the catchment of river Mahanadi unleashed an equally unprecedented flood in Cuttack and Puri districts. Nearly 3.4 million people were affected, about 200,000 houses damaged. Of these 40,000 houses have been washed away by floods. The Government proposed to put up 30,000 houses, and expected the voluntary agencies to construct at least 10,000 houses.

DIFFICULTIES FACED

Both the Government and voluntary agencies had to go slow in the housing scheme due to various impediments such as lack of communication, transport to flooded interior areas. acute shortage of building materials as cement, bricks, tiles, timber thatch and spiralling prices for the above and above all the vagaries of nature.

LWS REHABILITATION PROGRAMME—HOUSING

Before the commencement of the monsoon in 1981, LWS completed 135 traditional houses in Marsaghai, Cuttack district for the flood victims of 1980. With the assistance of Mennonite Central Committee Calcutta 99 houses in Kashinagar block in Ganjam district were also ready the same year. Although 326 houses in the same block of Ganjam district were initiated in 1981 they were finished only in 1982. 198 houses (out of 326) were constructed in collaboration with the Govt. of Orissa.



Local people earning bread while hoping to live in better habitation. (Koraput Housing)

Koraput House construction in progress

ADDITIONAL GOVT. REQUEST

The Housing Board of the Government of Orissa requested LWS to put up an additional 430 houses in eight villages in Gunupur Sub-division of Koraput district. The terms and conditions were that the Housing Board would provide their plan and estimate and LWS was to implement it. Eighty percent of the cost was to be borne by the Government of Orissa and 20 percent by LWS.

LOCATION OF THE VILLAGES

All the eight villages were in the interior areas and communication was almost impossible. There was also a great dearth of building materials as the Government of Orissa and other voluntary agencies were also constructing houses for flood victims. Masons and carpenters were not locally available and had to be brought even from outside the State.

IMPLEMENTATION

Nevertheless we signed an agreement on 27.2.1982 with the Government of Orissa. In spite of all the difficulties and unavoidable delays in collecting building materials and the untimely rain that destroyed hundreds and hundreds of sunburned bricks, which we manufactured for the housing, we completed the project and handed over the houses to the Government on 20th September, 1982. In some of the villages, the beneficiaries were already living in shacks by the side of the newly built houses and so they occupied the houses immediately.

Ready for occupation (Koraput Housing)

APPENDIX 'A'

CONSTRUCTION OF PERMANENT HOUSES IN ORISSA IN COLLABORATION WITH ORISSA STATE HOUSING BOARD

Area	No. of Houses Constructed	Average cost of each house
KORAPUT	430	Rs. 4,053*

*includes 80% cost contributed by Orissa State Housing Board.

1981-82 FLOOD RELIEF/RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME (WEST BENGAL)

Cash-for-work :

Area	Description	Amount (Rs.)
Murshidabad	Banjatia Housing Colony Road 1 K.m.	14,095
-do-	Tarapur (Dhulian) Tank Steps	9,765
		23,860

WEST BENGAL CYCLONE
(DECEMBER 1981)

SUNDERBANS

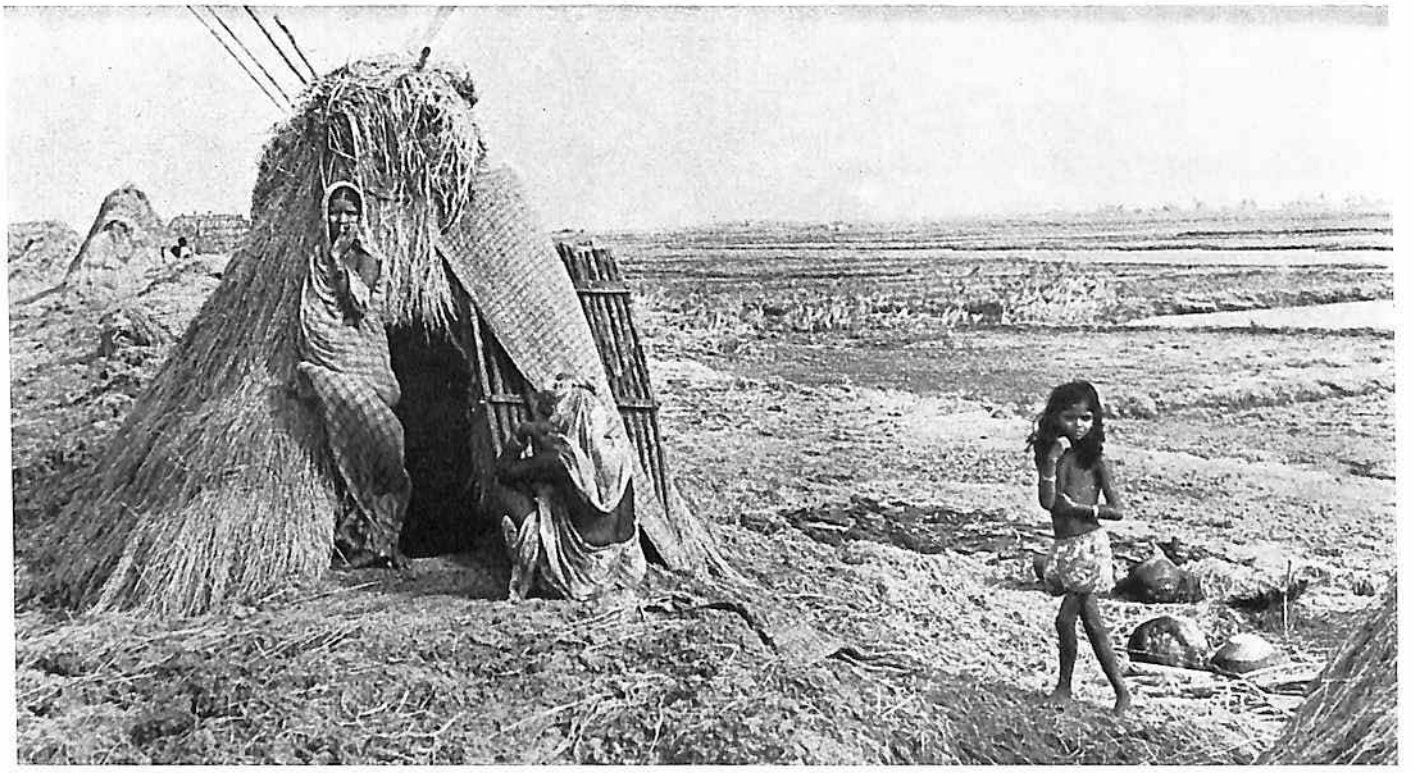
Sunderbans, situated on the mouth of Bay of Bengal at the confluence of a large number of rivers, is difficult to approach even in normal times. Country boats, or speed boats, launches or bhut-bhuties (mechanised country boats) are the only means of access to the region and in the innumerable islands of Sunderbans, only primitive means of transport like bullock carts, load-carrying cycle-rickshaws are used by the people there. It was when this remote region was devastated by a cyclone in December, 1981, that the State Government requested LWS to initiate adequate relief and rehabilitation work here.

EMERGENCY RELIEF

Since food and relief supplies had to be moved by head-loads into the interior affected villages to the people in misery, LWS, had to confine its relief operations to four blocks viz. Gosaba, Basanti, Patharpratima, and Mathurapur. Nutrition programmes and distribution of clothing were taken up through 24 centres.

MEDICAL AID

Five medical teams fully equipped with adequate medicines worked almost round the clock for about six months in the area to fight not only gastro enteritis and cholera, but various other diseases including respiratory diseases, bronchial pneumonia, skin diseases caused by vitamin deficiency, night blindness, so on and so forth. According to the Army Medical Team which worked in the area immediately after the cyclone, 'mal-nutrition' was rampant among 80 to 90 percent of the population of these areas. Special attention was given by our medical teams in this regard.

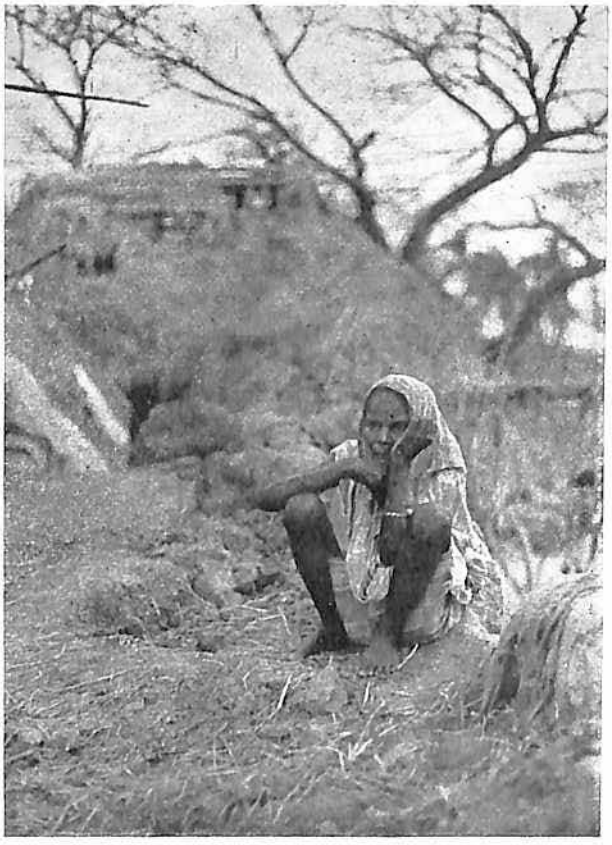


A temporary shelter after the cyclone

Collection of debris after the cyclone

LOCAL PARTICIPATION

3 experienced teams of the LWS E & R Unit consisting of 3 Area Supervisors and 30 volunteers and helpers were responsible for this relief operation in Sunderbans. In all the areas of operation we had full co-operation of the local level Government Officials and the participation of the cyclone hit community.



"Why is God so cruel that He did not let me die"
(W. B. cyclone)

REHABILITATION PROGRAMME

(a) Repairing and Sinking of Tubewells

One of the top-priority request of the Government was to co-operate with the Government in solving the drinking water problem.

"Water water everywhere
nor any drop to drink"

was very much true in this context. All drinking water sources have gone out of commission, due to the tidal surge of saline water. Over 2000 tubewells were defunct. LWS mobilised several 'tubewell repairing' teams and in two weeks, 367 tubewells were commissioned in Patharpratima, Gosaba and Mathurapur blocks. Followed by this, sinking of new tubewells commenced in four blocks, viz. 21 in Patharpratima, 7 in Mathurapur, 10 in Kultoli, 19 in Gosaba and 1 in Amtolla. In all the above sites potable water free from salinity was made available to the community. The water level ranged between 800 ft. to 1500 ft. in the different sites.

CHURCH'S ASSISTANCE

Cathedral Relief Service, Calcutta of the Church of North India came forward to our assistance in sinking tubewells in Sunderbans. 19 tubewells in Gosaba were mainly their contribution, each tubewell costing approximately Rs. 15,000/- to Rs. 17,000/-.

Collection of potable water from the new tubewell.

(b) Cleaning of Polluted Tanks

Irrespective of their economic standards the inhabitants of Sunderbans are habituated in drinking sweet water from their own tanks. But all the tanks in the region were brackish due to the unprecedented inundation of saline water from the Bay of Bengal. It was a colossal task for the community, especially the small householders or marginal farmers to drain the saline water from their tanks. Diesel pump sets and cost of drainage were beyond their means. LWS stepped into this situation. The well-to-do farmers of the locality were approached to spare their pump sets to assist the less fortunate and LWS paid for the diesel oil and the mechanics to run the pump sets. 2042 tanks in four blocks were thus cleaned and the community in distress was helped to solve their drinking water problem to a great extent.

A completed food for work project.

(c) FOOD-FOR-WORK

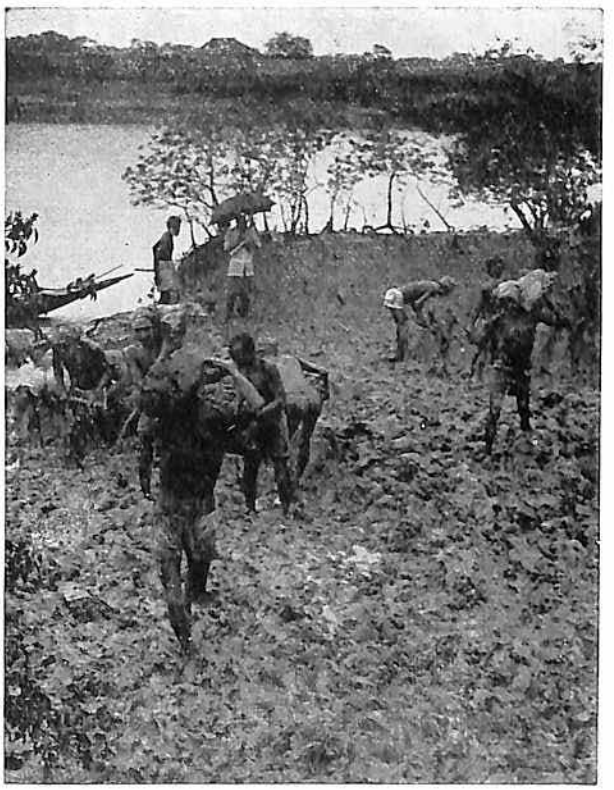
Sunderbans which is just on the sea coast is protected from tidal waves by embankments and cross-bundhs made of earthern bundhs or brick walls. These embankments were broken and miles and miles of land were swamped and swallowed by saline water over night. The Government as well as voluntary agencies engaged local landless labourers, small or marginal farmers in the reconstruction of these bundhs and cross bundhs. While the Government was paying cash for the same, LWS purchased wheat with the assistance of the District authorities and initiated food-for-work projects. LWS completed 34 projects utilising over 300 tons of wheat in 3 blocks viz. Gosaba 12, Patharpratima 19 and Mathurapur 13.

(d) 5 School building-cum-community shelters could not be taken up during the year. The same will be put up early in 1983.

Embankments/bundhs construction under food-for-work.

Canal excavation under food-for-work

Embankments/bunds construction under food-for-work



APPENDIX 'B'

WEST BENGAL CYCLONE (December 1981)—24-Parganas

NUTRITION PROGRAMME :

	Item and Quantity Utilised		Average Daily Beneficiaries	Duration
	Milk Powder	Milk Biscuits		
1981	1,380 kg	—		
1982	22,120 kg	720 tins		
	23,500 kg	720 tins	17,760	3 months

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE :

Total number of 11,300 patients were assisted with medicine, medical advises and health programme at a total cost of Rs. 159,218/-.

DRINKING WATER SUPPLY :

	1981	1982	Total	Average cost of each Tubewell
Tubewells repaired/cleaned	142 nos.	225 nos.	367 nos.	
New Tubewells with an average depth of 1,100 ft. completed	—	*58 nos.	58 nos.	15,024

*include, contribution from Cathedral Relief Service, Calcutta for 19 tubewells.

FOOD FOR WORK :

Type and No. of Project	Mandays involved	Total Wheat Utilised
44 Nos. Cross bundhs, canals and tanks	89,414	306.5 tons.

FAMILY ASSISTANCE : (Clothing Distribution)

	Cotton Blankets (Nos.)	Dhotis (Nos.)	Sarees (Nos.)	Children's Garments (sets)	Total Beneficiaries (Nos.)
1981	5,800	1,300	4,100	9,100	20,300
1982	15,040	5,000	5,000	—	25,040
Total	20,840	6,300	9,100	9,100	45,340

CLEANING OF TANKS FILLED WITH SALINE WATER :

Saline waters were pumped out from 2,074 tanks.

CYCLONE HAVOC IN ORISSA
'WORST IN RECENT MEMORY'

MIDNIGHT CATASTROPHE

A cyclonic storm of severe intensity with a wind speed of 180 KMS per hour hit the coastal regions of Orissa State during midnight on 3rd and 4th June, 1982. News paper reporters described it as "terror in the midnight" which took millions of people unawares. At least seven million people in seven districts were severely or partially affected by this midnight catastrophe. The cyclone also caused heavy rainfall in the districts of Puri, Cuttack and Balasore and in parts of Dhenkanal, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar and Sambalpur. In the districts of Puri, Cuttack and Balasore, large scale saline inundation, caused heavy damages to crop, polluted drinking water sources (tubewells as well as sweet water tanks) and saline resistant embankments.

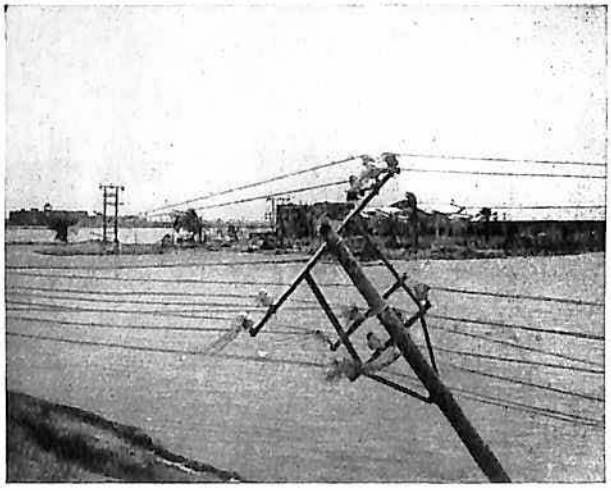
' Let us make a temporary shelter under the tree" (Orissa cyclone)

Rendered homeless overnight (Orissa cyclone)

The following statistics complied by the Govt. of Orissa will give a clear picture of the situation.

1.	No. of districts affected	. . 7 out of 13.
2.	No. of blocks affected	. . 128
3.	No. of villages affected	. . 15,576
4.	Total areas affected	. . 25,000 sq. kms.
5.	Total population affected	. . 7.3 million
6.	No. of human casualties	. . 245
7.	No. of cattleheads lost	. . 11,468
8.	No. of school buildings fully or partially damaged	. . 9,507
9.	No. of houses either fully or partially collapsed	. . 800,000

In addition to the above, extensive damages have been caused to the electricity and telephone systems in the region even in cities like Cuttack and Bhubaneswar. Rural roads, embankments and main roads have been breached in many places. Schools, colleges, cinema houses, godowns and innumberable other public and private constructions and buildings were razed to the ground.



Dislocated communication

PARADEEP PORT :

The 10 sq.km. Paradip Port Complex resembled a 'Ghost Town'. The cyclone lifted nearly 100 mechanised fishing trawlers from the lagoon and dumped them on the sandy shores, piled against each other. Scores of temporary sheds, housing the port labourers have collapsed. The port authorities have estimated the cost of reconstruction of the port at 5 crores of rupees (50 million.)

Another victim—(trawlers thrown from the sea by Orissa cyclone)

GOVERNMENT RELIEF :

The State Government took up immediate measures to mitigate the sufferings of the affected community. Immediately relief teams spanned out to the interior areas to organise rescue operations, provide emergent relief and to make assessment of the damages. Dry food or food grains were distributed to the victims. Roofing materials such as tarpaulins, tents, plastic sheets were rushed to the affected areas to provide temporary shelters to the evacuees. Medical teams were mobilised to tackle health hazards and to prevent epidemics.

LWS EMERGENCY OPERATIONS :

Simultaneously the Government alerted voluntary agencies to initiate relief and rehabilitation activites. LWS was one of the organisations who took up the challenge. As the emergency staff of LWS were also caught up in cyclone on their journey towards state capital on 3rd June, they were quick to move matters. After having an on the spot survey, in the affected blocks of Kendrapara Sub-division of Cuttack district, emergency relief operations commenced forthwith in Derabis, Pattamundai and Rajanagar blocks. Nutrition programmes for children, nursing and expectant mothers, distribution of temporary roofing materials to a large number of damaged school buildings and sinking of tubewells to provide potable water, were taken up immediately. A scheme for the construction of 30 primary school buildings was also chalked out.

But then, at the end of August and early September the unprecedented flood swept the same region and LWS therefore combined the cyclone and flood operations, doubling its resources to help the victims of both.

APPENDIX 'C'

ORISSA CYCLONE—1982 (CUTTACK DISTRICT)

ROOFING MATERIALS AID :

2,240 pcs. Polythene Sheets were distributed.

NUTRITION :

Item	Quantity Utilised	Daily Average Beneficiaries	Duration
Milk Powder	7,200 kg.	8,000	3 months

DRINKING WATER SUPPLY :

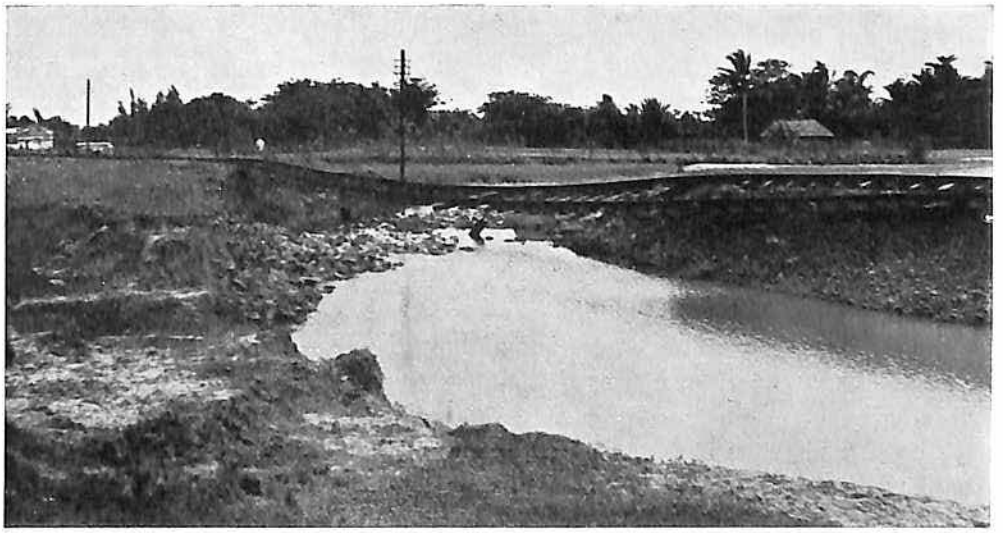
Item	Average Depth	Completed	In Progress	Total
Tubewells	110 Mtrs.	44 nos.	29 nos.	75 nos.

ORISSA FLOOD 1982

TRIPLE CALAMITY

While Orissa State was returning back to normal from the severe damages caused by the cyclone in early June, 1982 a mini-tornado in Sambalpur Sardar Sub-division and an unprecedented flood in the Mahanadi River systems that struck the State during the end of August and early September (29/8 to 1/9) 1982 added to the misery of the people. The cyclone and the flood hit almost the same people and the same areas. In between the cyclone and the floods, a severe dry spell (drought) filled the gap. This triple calamity one after the other within a period of four months almost crippled the economy of the state and threw the weaker sections of the community into untold misery and brought them to the verge of starvation. The damages caused by the floods were the worst in living memory.

Road Communication Gap !



Disrupted rail Communication

After flood in search of . . . . . ?

DAMAGES CAUSED

Severe damages have been caused to life and property in about 9,289 villages of 114 blocks in 8 districts namely Cuttack, Puri, Ganjam, Phulbani, Dhenkanal, Bolangir, Sambalpur and Kalahandi covering about 90,000 sq. km. Twenty-five rivers have breached their embankments at more than 500 places. 20 percent of the total cultivated area in the State has been inundated. The principal crops affected being paddy (rice), pulses, oil seeds, jute and vegetables. The road net work has been 'cut to ribbons'. Large areas were virtually submerged under flood waters for days together which looked like an extension of the sea. Several important cities and townships were cut off from the rest of the State. Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Boudh, Sambalpur, Puri, Paradeep, Bolangir, Banki areas being a few of them.

The following statistics given by the State Government would give an idea of the magnitude and the tragedy caused to the State as a whole.

Total population affected	. . 5.4 million
Number of human casualties (including missing)	. . 176
Number of cattle-heads lost	. . 39,692
Number of houses either partially, fully collapsed or swept away	5,10,049
Number of Tubewells affected	. . 8,382

Innumerable other losses to public and private properties were incurred. The State Government

has compiled a 'White Paper on Natural Calamities, 1982' which will give minute details of the same.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

a) Air-dropping of food :

Rescue and relief operations started from 31st August in the affected areas by the State Government and a few local voluntary agencies. Air-dropping of food in the marooned areas also started forthwith. Special mention should be made of the air-dropping operations during the emergency relief operations this time. As much as 600 tons of dry food, cooked food, medicines and kerosene oil were air dropped in the affected areas. Followed by this, rescue operations were also in full swing. Army personnel and trained contingents of West Bengal Civil Defence Emergency Force also assisted in this operation.

Keeping pace to reach the hungry.

"We live to help the unfortunate" (Missioneries of Charity helping LWS to prepare the dry food packets).

b) Mobile Health & Relief Teams of the Government :

Along with relief teams, Mobile health teams have also been sent to the worst affected areas for undertaking health measures like inoculation, treatment of minor ailments and disinfection of water sources wherever possible.

Help comes from above.

c) LWS Emergency Operations :

It was in the midst of such a predicament that LWS was requested by the Government of Orissa to stretch its helping hand of assistance in a big way. Although LWS emergency team reported on 2nd September at Cuttack, because of water logging, road beaches, etc. they could start relief operations only later. The teams stationed in Cuttack gave a helping hand in the air-dropping operations of the State Government and also in the distribution of dry food packets in the interior villages. Slowly but steadily LWS emergency operations expanded. The State Government allocated nine blocks in Cuttack district (both cyclone and flood affected) to LWS for its Phase I operation in the recent past.

Name of the Block

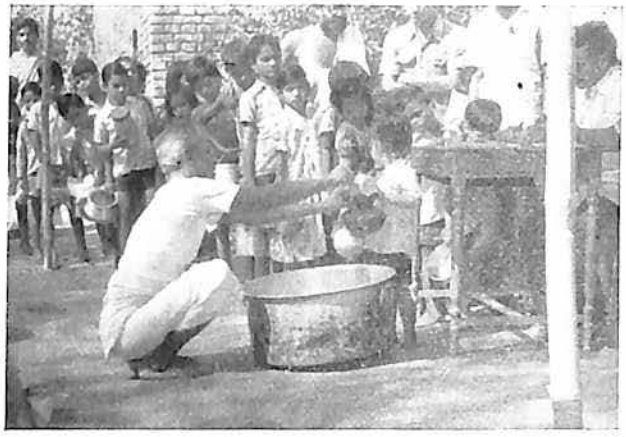
1. Rajanagar
2. Rajkonika
3. Pattamundai
4. Derabis
5. Mahakalpara
6. Marsaghai
7. Ersama
8. Tirtol
9. Reghunathpur

Orissa State, with a total population of 26.27 million, has 13 districts out of which as already mentioned, 8 districts were badly affected by the last cyclone and flood. Cuttack district is the largest district covering 33,78,1982 people.

PHASE I OPERATION OF LWS :

LWS, Phase I comprised of the following:

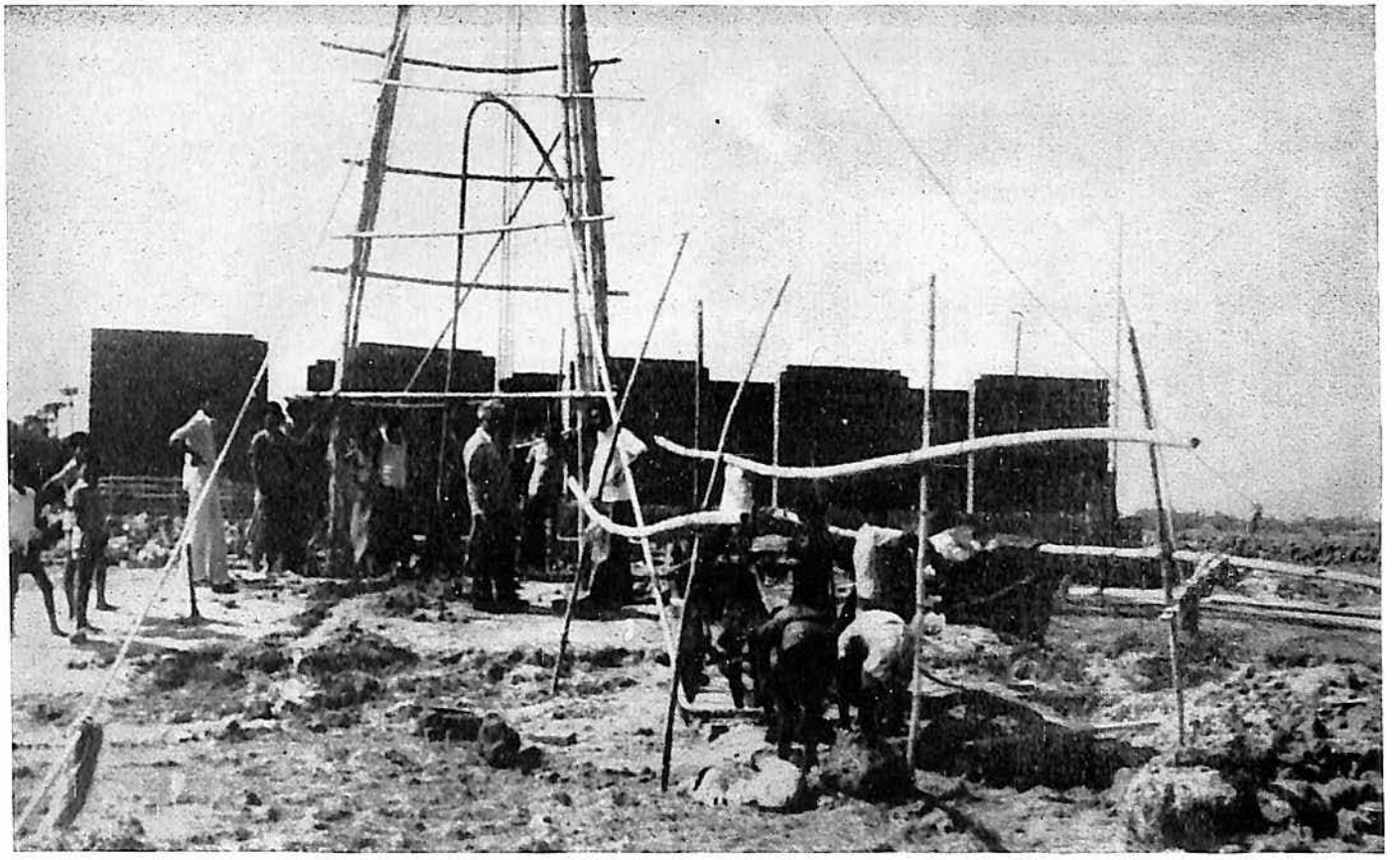
1. Nutrition Programme (consisted of milk, baby food, emergency rations, milk biscuits etc.)
2. Dry ration distribution to the most indigent group
3. Distribution of Polythene sheets for roofing
4. Family Assistance—
   Clothing distribution
5. Food-for-work Projects (Cross bundhs, Irrigation canals, village roads)
6. Drinking Water Supply—



LWS Nutrition programme centre.

One of the beneficiaries after receiving a cotton blanket.

Food for work in progress.



Tubewell being sunk near a new school building under construction.

Reaping the benefit of a tubewell.

Besides the above assistance, LWS initiated a medical-cum-inoculation programme in some of the affected blocks. Six doctors, 10 Para-medical personnel and two pedo-jet operators have worked since September and rendered medical aid to the flood victims. 34,225 (thirtyfour thousand two hundred twentyfive) patients were treated. The prevalent diseases, according to our doctors were skin disease, filaria, worm infection, gastro-intestinal disorder, respiratory tract infection, eye infestation, etc.

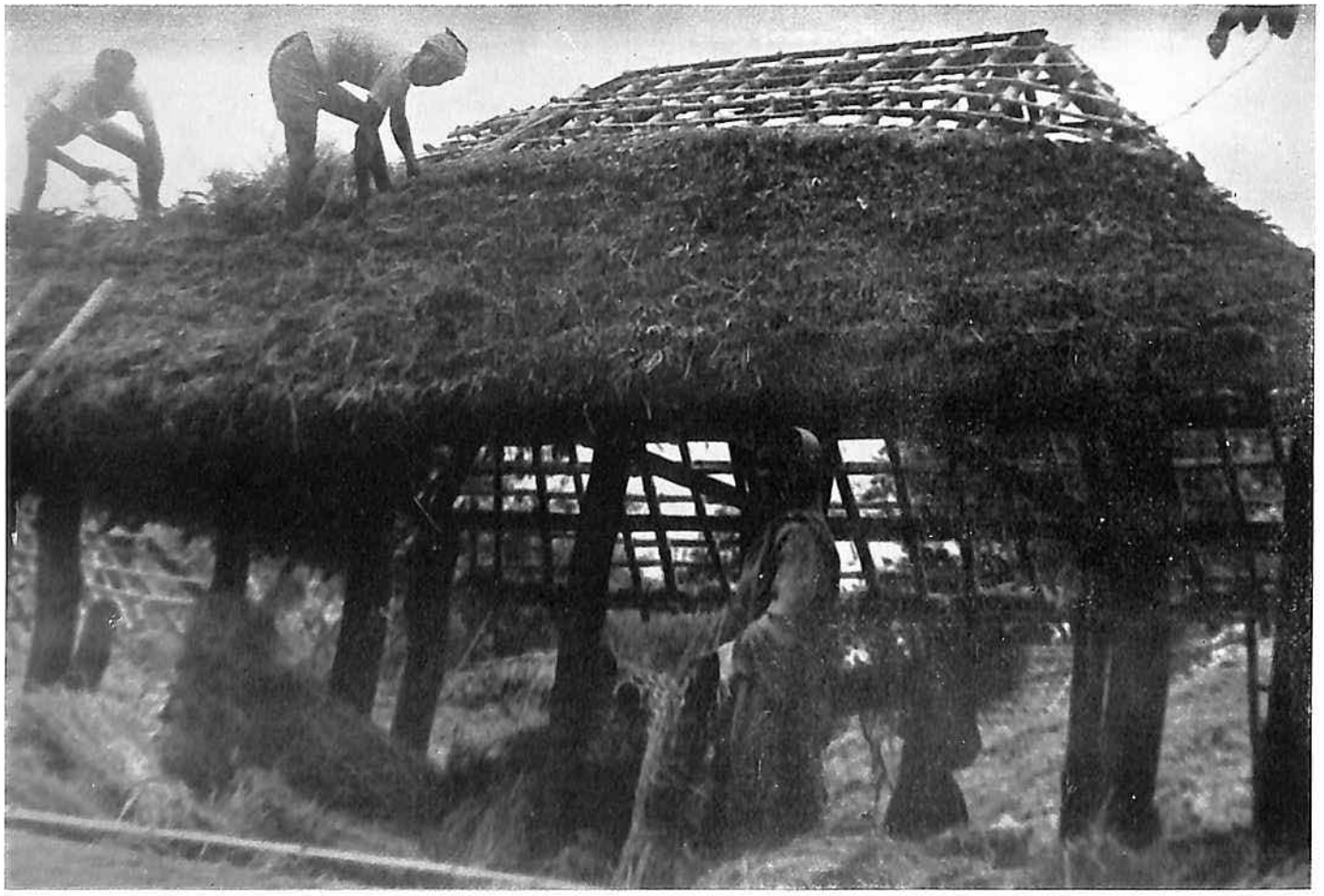
ACUTE FOOD SHORTAGE :

In the interior and coastal regions where transportation and communication systems are almost nil, people were on the verge of starvation. To prevent this, LWS was requested to distribute dry rations or to take up food-for-work on a massive scale. In Ersama Block, near the sea coast, surrounded by rivers more than 1,00,000 were in desperate need for food. Both dry ration distribution and food-for-work were immediately undertaken. Likewise a request has been received from the district authorities for the sake of Rajnagar and Rajkonika blocks.

REHABILITATION

Phase I operation thus is almost over, but a formal request from the State Government is already with us to start the rehabilitation of the flood victims especially on the housing programme. 2,500 traditional type of houses and fifty primary schools are to be put up by LWS in 1983 in different affected districts. LWS team has already started housing programme in Tirtol block. 15 structures are completed. Seventeen school sites have been identified and building materials collected in some of the sites. Both housing and school construction work are in progress.

Construction of traditional house.



Thatching in progress.

APPENDIX 'D'

ORISSA FLOOD 1982

HOUSING AID : (Roofing Material distribution)

Area	Item & Quantity		No. of families
Cuttack	Polythene Sheet	4,646 Pcs.	4,646

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE :

Total number of 34,225 patients were treated at a total cost of Rs. 235,443/-.

NUTRITION :

Area	Commodity	Quantity	Daily Average No. of persons	Duration
Cuttack	Milk Powder	57,960 kg.	29,792	4 months **
	Milk Biscuits	260 cartons		
	Baby Food	4,608 boxes		
	Emergency Rations	2,402 cartons		

**the programme continues in 1983.

FOOD FOR WORK :

Type & No. of projects		Mandays involved	Total Wheat Utilised
Cross bandhs, Irrigation Canels Village Roads Completed	in progress		
11	8	41,574	136.32 tons

FAMILY ASSISTANCE : (Clothing distribution)

Area	Item & Quantity Distributed				Beneficiaries
	Cotton Blanket	Dhotis	Sarees	Children's Garments	
Cuttack	24,458	23,528	23,528	47,350	118,864

Distribution continues in 1983.

DROUGHT AGAIN

In spite of the cyclone and the floods, Orissa State is again threatened with a severe drought spreading through the entire state, which has created crucial agricultural problems, adversely affecting particularly the weaker sections. The Government of Orissa has made out long-range programmes to combat the situation and even approached the Central Government again for assistance.

A drought hit cultivable land.

The State Government has also requested LWS to continue and extend the nutrition programme and to initiate food-for-work on a massive scale to assist the landless labourers, marginal farmers and others to help the drought victims.

Parched paddy field.

EXPENDITURE OF EMERGENCY & REHABILITATION UNIT
1982 TOTAL EXPENSES

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

	RUPEES	U.S. $
(Orissa Govt. Housing Schemes, Dry Ration Distribution, etc.)	*1,355,095	143,769
ADMINISTRATION (Office)	244,952	26,005
DISTRIBUTION OF DONATED COMMODITIES (Clearing, Transportation & Storage)	468,154	49,143
WEST BENGAL CYCLONE	2,407,788	257,153
ORISSA CYCLONE	1,218,862	128,639
ORISSA FLOOD	4,053,199	423,975
Total	9,748,050	1,028,684

*excludes Govt. of Orissa's 80% contribution on housing Rs. 1,591,686.

STATEMENT OF DONATED COMMODITIES RECEIVED FOR LWS PROGRAMME DURING THE YEAR 1982

Mode of Receipt	Commodity	Quantity	Donor
Vessel VISHVA KALYAN	Milk Powder	1,500 cartons (35,250 kg)	The Lutheran World Federation, Geneva Switzerland.
Vessel STATE OF MADHYA PRADESH	Milk Powder	2,800 bags (70,840 kg)	European Economic Community
Air Shipment A.I. 3002	Emergency Rations	2,494 cartons (29,916 kg)	The Lutheran World Federation—Swedish National Committee
-do-	Polythene Sheets	363 Rolls	-do-
Air Shipments GE 7650 (2)	Polythene Sheets	863 Rolls	DIAKONISCHES WERK Der Evangelischen Kirche in Deutschland and the Deutscher Caritas-Verband, West Germany.
	Tents	50 nos.	
	Baby Food	8,288 boxes.	
	Water Destillation tabs.	3 boxes.	

ABOUT OURSELVES

WAY OF OPERATION—In sun and rain, in cyclone or in drought through thick and thin the LWS E&R Unit has a way of operation, to be in close contact with the distressed or the target population. Being an International Voluntary Agency, primarily it moves into any situation in a natural or man-made calamity, with the permission of the State Government or the District Officials. Once this co-operation is sought or the relationship is established the E&R Unit could step in, within hours and plunge into action with the help of experienced field staff, core volunteers, emergency food supplies vehicles and equipments. On priority basis we also seek the assistance of the local community or the affected people through the local panchayat or the Block Office. Accommodation for the volunteers at the grass-root-level, or godowns for the relief supplies, in the remotest areas are often provided by the local community, or local level Government Officials, some times free or some times on nominal rent.

OUR VOLUNTEERS Except for the few field Area Supervisors and Core volunteers, the rest of the staff are all temporary and are selected locally or by the E&R Unit headquarters in Calcutta, for individual emergency operation. Ninety percent of them are from the educated, unemployed belonging to humble and low income group who are most willing to take up any assisgnment in the field. Life in the remotest areas of Sunderbans in West Bengal or in Jumboo islands of Orissa is no bed of roses. Even in normal times life is almost impossible, but calamities or catastrophes makes it worse. Drinking water, sanitary facilities, privacy or security of life and other basic amenities are not available to them in some of these areas. Nevertheless with a sense of dedication these volunteers work unremittingly for the cause of the distressed.

THE PROJECTS WERE ADMINISTERED AND IMPLEMENTED

by

Dr. Olav Hodne	Director
Mr. A. Larsen	Associate Director
Mr. P. C. Joseph	Emergency Officer
Mr. Ilari Rantakari	Finance Adviser
Mr. K. G. Mathaikutty	Secretary
Mr. S. K. Ganguly	Accountant

At the districts :

Mr. D. K. Samaddar	Area Supervisor, 24-Parganas
Mr. A. K. Biswas	Area Supervisor, Koraput/Cuttack
Mr. R. N. Saha	Area Supervisor, Cuttack/24-Parganas
Mr. P. Singharoy	Area Supervisor, Cuttack/24-Parganas
Mr. Babu Vincent	Area Supervisor, Ganjam/Cuttack (up to July, 1982)

Regular Staff . . 43 nos.

Locally engaged Casual Volunteers/Helpers . . 85 (as on 31. 12. 1982).

Auditors — Price Waterhouse & Co., Calcutta.

Operated by the Lutheran World Federation/World Service, Geneva, Switzerland